Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865. NUMB

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON—CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

The Senate Adverse to the Reciprocity Treaty.

Debates on the Anti-Slavery Amendment.

PEACE RUMORS AND INTELLIGENCE.

From the State Capital—Our Springfield Reports.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

From Madison—Message of Gov. Lewis.

SOUTHERN NEWS BY REBEL SOURCES—RICHMOND VIEWS OF PEACE.

Significant Rebel Exhibit of the Situation at Savannah.

APPALLING DISASTER AT SEA—48 LIVES LOST.

From Grant's Army and the Southwest.

MEXICAN ADVICES—MAXIMILLIAN ON CHURCH PROPERTY.

Free Missouri's Greeting to her Elder Sisters.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch—Interesting News Summary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Congressional, Military and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan 12.

The debate on the Constitutional amendment continues to crowd the spacious galleries of the House, and public interest seems to increase as the end approaches. The developments of Democratic dissentions to-day, coupled with the irrepressible desire of members to make speeches, unexpectedly led to a further postponement of the vote.

Little Mr. Sam'l Cox is reply to Mr. Pendleton's argument yesterday, that the Constitution only conferred upon Congress the right to establish the right of Congress to pass the amendments, and thereafter having come so near the Union ground, suddenly turned around and declared he should vote against it. Holman of Indiana, and Pendleton then led him to furnish the Unionists an admission of complete power in the premises, which becomes from its foreign one of the strongest argument in favor of the passage of the amendment. Contrary to his usual custom his speech was carefully written out and read from the manuscript. The statement made in some quarters that it was delivered in obedience to the wishes of a caucus of the Democratic party, is denied. The length of speech is of course utterly unfounded. Many Democrats lack the courage to go so far as Cox and others, but they are forced by their admiration of his effort, while Cox was listened to with scowling faces by some, and utterly neglected by others.

Vice Admiral Farragut's reception in Congress to-day was exceptional in its heartiness. The Senate took a recess to receive him, and Senators might have an opportunity to pay their respects to him, while his entrance in the House produced for a period a perfect rush of members to the lobby where he stood, and an utter neglect of the constitutional amendment question.

On behalf of Gen. Ben. Butler, Senator Wilson to-day carried through the resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to investigate the cause of the failure of the Wilmington expedition. Meantime everybody is awaiting the bulletins of the new effort Butler is to direct, and in this case more effectually than can any investigation.

The statement is now specifically made professedly by authority, that on the 6th inst., Lieut. Gen. Grant indicated to the President and Secretary of War his desire to resign, and he expects to be able to return to duty in a short time. The wounded officer has over another account to settle when he gets back.

A gentleman in Washington, who has seen the Richmond papers of the 10th, says that in that paper mentions the following:

A call is out for a convention of the Confederate States. The intention of the authors of the call is to revolutionize the revolution, to depose Mr. Davis, wipe out the Confederacy, and appoint a Dictator in his stead, and perhaps surrender to the enemy.

New York, Thursday, Jan. 12.—The steamer C. C. Collins, from Fort Royal on the 7th, has arrived.

A part of Sherman's army had arrived at Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 6th.

"No man would be safe in Virginia who should to exhibit the least willingness to reconsider his views upon subjects except on terms. The people of this State have taken Gen. Sherman at his word, and mean to fight it out on that line if they can. They ought to have any man, be he Congressman, legislator, councilman or private citizen, who exhibits the first symptoms of backing down on reconstruction, and we believe they will do it."

From Cuba and Below.

CAIRO, Jan. 12.—Thirty-five rebel prisoners, from Vicksburg, passed this morning en route for Alton. Also, forty of the number of females, who have been engaged in smuggling.

Fortest is reported at Paris, Ky., with a force of 10,000 men, and making rapid preparations for a movement of some kind.

Several bands of guerillas, under Faulkner, are scouring the country between Paris and Ville and Columbus, conscripting men and horses and Forrest. Many of the young men are fleeing to the woods. The rebels are also undoubtedly making grand preparations for an active spring campaign. Gen. Thomas is at present Chattanooga, and where he might be conducting and preparing for a new campaign against Hood, whose whereabouts was unknown to the public.

One hundred and seventy-two rebel prisoners, all officers, have just arrived from Johnson's Island, bound for New Orleans, to be exchanged. One died en route.

The rebel prisoners are going aboard the Olive Branch, which steamer will convey them to their destination. They are in high spirits and seem to be in fine spirits. They are guarded by a detachment of the 6th New York Cavalry.

Forest is represented as concentrating a force at Paris, Tenn. A great number of the men are flocking around their former leaders and Kentucky, conscripting, robbing, murdering Union men. Rumors prevail of a force being organized to attack Nashville.

CAIRO, Jan. 12.—The steamer Armada, from Vicksburg, reports Uniontown to be in possession of guerillas, who were firing into passing vessels, and robbing and murdering.

Benjamin Sea, Dr. Sadler, was hung at Union Iowa.

Grierson's Great Raid.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 12.—The following are particulars of Grierson's recent raid as from a reliable source. He brought in 1,000 prisoners—including two Colonels and a large number of other officers—500 able-bodied men, and 1,000 horses and mules. Many among the officers were officers, including Brig. Gen. Adams, who was captured.

A fortified place called Iuka Springs, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, was destroyed by Grierson's command, and the garrison of 520 rebels captured. Col. Gardner was in sight with 1,500 men, which, however, kept out of harm's way. Col. Marger charged on horseback, and forced the top hill the garrison surrendered.

Grierson's command is now in camp in this city, and arrangements will soon be made for the transportation of the prisoners to their destination.

Deserters arriving in Memphis from Macon that Hood reports from Tupelo, Miss. that Thomas was moving up the Tennessee river, on the 4th, with 60,000 infantry and sixty transports, towards Eastport.

The *Wing* says we are glad to hear of the arrival of Gen. Hood in the latter's residence at Amherst. His wound is doing well, and he expects to be able to return to duty in a short time. The rebels have lost another account to settle when he gets back.

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The statement that Mr. Arnold, Representative from Chicago, is a candidate for the Territorial Attorneyship of the Northern District of Illinois, is incorrect. He would not under any circumstances accept the place.

A foolish statement got into these dispatches a few days ago, saying that no person, authorized or unauthorized, had left Washington for Richmond. It was never sent from this bureau, and whoever did send it must either have been a sad ignoramus, or he must have known it to be false.

New York, Thursday, Jan. 12.—The *World's* Washington special says: "The Democratic politician who has gone on a peace mission with the approval of the President is Gen. Singleton, of Illinois. He arrived Hair a day or two. It is said the rebel Congress adjourned in order to receive the resolution Singleton, and suppress any action. Singleton selected and sent to Grant's head quarters. Gens. Orr, of South Carolina, Quitman, of Georgia, and the Hutchison family, Memphis, are of the Commission. It is also said that Seward has telegraphed that Stephens has solicited a pass through the lines to visit Washington. It is known that Blair goes to Richmond with the full knowledge and consent of the President. It is charged with attempting to open negotiations with Jeff. Davis with a view to restore peace, and the rebel authorities will feel assured of this when he shows his credentials.

"It is reported that Ex-Gov. Rives and Ex-Gov. Orr are now on their way to Washington, on a peace mission."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has received the following letter from Savannah:

The Augusta *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* of the 4th, publishes the following letter, dated Savannah, from a gentleman who left Savannah on the 1st. The correspondent's name is mentioned in the city. No soldier is allowed to leave here with the citizens many respect. A citizen was arrested by a drunken soldier a few days since. The citizen knocked the soldier down. The officer of the guard, as soon as he arrived said nothing to the citizen, but had the soldier taken to the guard house, where he was soundly whipped for his misbehavior. A drunken soldier who undertook to create a disturbance and refused to allow himself to be arrested, was shot at once by the guard.

Three or two of the Insurance Companies of Savannah are considering the project of establishing a National Bank for the sum of $500,000. The Custom House and Post Office are being cleaned and repaired preparatory to commencement of business again. The soldiers are not allowed, under any circumstances, to enter private residences. The negroes, in most cases, are orderly and quiet, remaining with their masters and performing their customary duties.

One store with goods from the North has already been opened. Nothing but greenbacks are in circulation. The churches on Sunday are well filled with ladies. On week days, however, but few of them are seen upon the streets. A majority of the male population have remained in the city. In the families of most of the men who have left still remain. A majority of the citizens have provisions for some time, but there is a scarcity of wood. Gen. Sherman has announced that he would soon remedy this last difficulty by getting wood by the Gulf railroad and hauling it to the city.

No pass is allowed to any male person to go towards the city. All roads are carefully and thoroughly searched. 11,000 loaves of good bakers bread, which had been prepared for the use of Sherman's army, but for which the authorized agents did not call, were on this day turned over to the Provost Marshal of Savannah, by the Committee acting in behalf of the soldiers' fund, and were distributed to the poor of the city. It was a most timely and providential gift, for the city is entirely out of breadstuffs of every kind, and for days past have been unable to obtain a pound of meal or flour to the hundreds who were in need.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Latest Situation on Grant's Front.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 9.—Several rebel deserters came in today, besides a large number of contrabands. All were in the most wretched condition. They had travelled a long distance in the rain, and were objects of pity to all who saw them. They report that Gen. Lee's cavalry have withdrawn to Hicksford, on the Weldon Railroad, where they have gone into winter quarters. The infantry remain still back to this point owing to the lack of forage between there and Reams's Station, and also for the purpose of protecting the road in the destruction of the railroad in that district by Gen. Warren. They, however, have plenty of forage at Stanton, and on the west side of Harper's Run, with a division of Gen. Hill's corps located on the Boyd's Town and Hicksford road.

The rebels have been very busy preparing the railroad north of Hicksford, for the relaying of the rails, but as yet none have been put down, probably because they don't possess them.

A beautiful flag was recently presented to the 16th New York volunteers by the ladies of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties. It is a banner, and is handsomely and finely inscribed with the battles in which the regiment has been engaged. It is a well merited compliment to the gallant regiment.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Jan., 12.—The *Herald's* Shenandoah Valley correspondent says: "There are rumors that the rebels have moved down to Staunton, but it is thought not in sufficient strength to annoy Sheridan."

Free Missouri and Her Sisters.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, Jan. 12.—The following dispatch was received by Governor Curtin this morning:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 12, 1865.

To the Governor of Pennsylvania:

Free Missouri greets her oldest sister.

(Signed,) T. C. FLETCHER, Governor.

Governor Curtin sent the following reply:

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 12, 1865.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Missouri:

Pennsylvania, in the name of Governor Curtin, her cheerfully exalted sister State of Missouri, redeemed in the agony of the nation, and amid the throes of universal throes. Her sister State forever qualified from exercising the right of suffrage, holding real estate, or any office, civil or military, civil, in the State of Illinois.

The State Normal School bill was to be taken up.

The Committee on State Institutions have been instructed to investigate the affairs of the Illinois Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and report at the present session of the Legislature to discharge certain inmates, the Trustees of which have been appointed for political purposes, and that parties have been kept in confinement there for keeping and harboring rebels. Some of the parties are now there, waiting for their case; among them Wabash, Hamilton & Co., of Chicago, who have a claim of some thirty odd thousand dollars, some six or seven years of age. There is a general disposition that if any wrong has been committed it shall be thoroughly exposed. The Normal is now here asking an additional appropriation of about forty thousand dollars.

A bill was introduced to-day to incorporate the Grant Seminary. This is to be an institution for the education of orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors. The bill names as trustees for the Seminary, Governor Yates, Gen. Logan, Gen. Oglesby, Gen. Palmer, Gen. Hurlbut, Gen. Fuller, Gen. Morton, Dr. Brainard, Chicago; Dr. Marion, Hunter, Lansing, Lindley, Mack, Richardson, Schofield, Strains, Wolcott, Worcester, McKay, Owens, Allen, Cohrs, Ward, Webster.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Interesting General Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Thursday, Jan. 12.

McClellan.

It is announced that Gen. McClellan leaves for his European tour on the first week of February. He has declined an offer of a private vessel tendered by his friends. He leaves in the steamer China and will be gone two years.

Spirit of the Press.

Nearly all papers to-day contain editorials on peace rumors. The *World* says Mr. Lincoln has no authority to offer amnesty by the abolition of slavery, and if Davis could get no better terms than that, he would accept such an offer. Individual States alone have jurisdiction in the matter. The *Herald* does not look for any result from the Blair movements and thinks the whisperings of peace only indicate a brief lull. The *Post* thinks Blair is the tool of the Confederate commissioners are on their way to Washington as reported, they can accomplish nothing. In this such a movement would be nothing less than a studied insult to the United States government. If the government should, receive them, it would equally insult the authorities of the States. The *Journal of Commerce* is glad to have information that Gov Brown is favorably disposed, and would probably receive his State from the Union. The *Tribune* thinks the conduct of Missouri in passing the emancipation act will soon be imitated by other States. The *Times* thinks Blair's visit a farce. The *World* says the passage of the ordinance was a wise step, resulting from clearer views of the tendency of events, and thinks if the war were to end to-morrow, and the States to retain their jurisdiction over the question, the people of Maryland and Missouri. The *Tribune* is briefly exultant, but makes no comment. The *Herald* says the most advanced movement by laborers and manufacturers under the new system. The *Commercial* thinks the action of Missouri an argument in favor of a Constitutional amendment.

The Louisiana Question.

Major Gen. Banks' communication to the Committe on the Judiciary says the conditions of affairs in Louisiana was such that he could not consent to the re-assembling of an election whether slavery was or was not an institution required by law. He says the Governor was willing to advise the electors in the parish formerly giving 1,155 votes, and thinks that two-thirds of the voting population of the State would vote even on this question. He accounts for the diminished vote on the new constitution on the ground that many parishes failed to poll a full vote. Congress would not ratify it. He denys all charges of interference with the election by the military authorities. He advises against the actual vote of more than one-third of the average vote of the State before the war. Slaves have, however, been certain counties to levy a tax for bounties. Mr. Van Trump, Incorporate the Society of Arbeiter Verein, Chicago. Mr. Ingersoll, the Mercantile and Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Sherman, to incorporate the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Ingersoll, to incorporate Quincy Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Ballentine, to amend the charter of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; to enable the United States to build a Marine Hospital at Chicago. Mr. McConnell, to amend the charter of Jacksonville. Mr. Addams, to incorporate the Prospect Insurance Company. Mr. Green, of Alexander, from the Committee on Finance in Chancery in the Seventh Circuit. Mr. Hall, to amend the charter of the Chicago Dock Company.

From the South.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the new policy of Gen. Sherman is all mildness and conciliation, in contrast to another Sherman memorable heretofore. It thinks some design is concealed in this apparent mildness. It says that Gen. Sherman is generally credited with having had no rights whatever, and refers to his response to the application of the people of Vicksburg and his orders at Atlanta, and thinks that his present conduct is designed to deceive the people of Georgia. It advises the Mayor of Savannah and the people who attended the meeting where resolutions were passed. The Georgians are praised as highly patriotic. The utmost confidence is expressed that none of them, except the Mayor and 17 citizens of Savannah, will prove disloyal to the South. The Mobile *Dispatch* of the 7th says the first Gaines prisoners have been exchanged and are now in Mobile.

The Richmond *Whig* learns from the Lynchburg *Republican* that a large number of hands have been employed on the Tennessee Railroad to repair damage caused by cooneman's raid. The work will be pushed forward with every energy, and it is hoped the repairs will be completed within six weeks or two months.

☞ For Additional News by Telegraph, see Fourth Page

New Advertisements.

GOOD ICE AND A GOOD TIME, AT THE

OCDEN PARK

TO-NIGHT.

MUSIC AND DANCING. Jan2 6t

FOR SALE—Beautiful Residence

Lot on the corner of Michigan avenue and Peoria street, 100 feet front by 150 feet deep. The house will be sold at $35 per foot, if applied for soon. THOMAS MORTON & CO., 84 & 86 Lake Street, Chicago. Jan2-6t

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 23 BRIDGE STREET,

Corner Whitehall street,

NEW YORK.

REFER TO:

WALBRIDGE, ALDEN & CO., Chicago.

Consignments solicited and advances made by

L. A. OSTROM,

No. 8 Louusa Building, southwest corner Clark and South Water streets,

Jan2-6m CHICAGO.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Communication of Warren Lodge, No. 64, A. F. & A. M., this (FRIDAY) evening, at its rooms, Masonic Hall. By order of W. M. OLDFORD, Secretary.

READ THE BIOGRAPHY OF FARRAGUT,

(With Steel Portrait),

IN JANUARY NUMBER OF THE

"United States Service Magazine."

It contains also an important letter from Gen. Sherman, and a full history of eventful naval battles and valor. For sale by all newsdealers. Price 25 cents. Yearly subscription, $3. Specimen copies sent free.

E. R. MACHAMMON, Publisher,

Jan2-6t-3 Paxton 41 Broadway, New York.

BONNEY ON RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—It will be of great value, not only to those who manufacture and use railroad conveyances, but all others certain counties to levy a tax for bounties. Mr. Van Trump, to incorporate the Society of Arbeiter Verein, Chicago. Mr. Ingersoll, to incorporate the Mercantile and Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Sherman, to incorporate the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Ingersoll, to incorporate Quincy Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Ballentine, to amend the charter of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; to enable the United States to build a Marine Hospital at Chicago. Mr. McConnell, to amend the charter of Jacksonville. Mr. Addams, to incorporate the Prospect Insurance Company. Mr. Green, of Alexander, from the Committee on Finance in Chancery in the Seventh Circuit. Mr. Hall, to amend the charter of the Chicago Dock Company.

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New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.

Grand Winter Festival

THIS EVENING, Jan. 13th,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Williams Street Mission School

IN THE

SKATING PARK HALL

The Ladies will hold a

FESTIVAL

For the benefit of the same School, when they will offer, among the other attractions, Refreshments of the choicest kind. Meats, Food, Salads, and others, have kindly volunteered their services, and will vary the attractions of the evening with excellent Vocal and Instrumental Music.

ADMISSION TO THE PARK:

Ladies.....25 Cents.

Gentlemen.....50 Cents.

Admission to the Hall.....25 Cents.

☞ Randolph Street Cars land you at the Park. Jan5-6—11

GET INSURED AGAINST THE DRAFT

In Chicago Draft Insurance Company.

Jan5-6t20-11

NEW LEAF TOBACCO HOUSE.

McGONEGAL, STRAUSS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

LEAF TOBACCO,

PLUG, FINE CUT, AND

SEGARS,

185 SOUTH WATER-ST. UP-STAIRS.

Tobacco sold at New York prices.

Jan5-6t-6m

Chicago Electric Institute,

For Chemico-Galvano-Magnetic Treatment of Disease.

This now well-established Institute is located at the Union Park Rooms, on West Madison street, Chicago, with one of the most extensive and elevated parts of the city by Horse Cars. It is now in full operation with male and female assistants, and every modern appliance of the well-proved, and successful Remedy of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Electrical, Medicated and Water Baths furnished and scientifically adapted to treatment.

Dr. F. LORD, Medical Director.

A. J. STEELE & CO., Proprietors.

N. B.—Send for Circulars through Post Office, as above, or call at Institute and judge for yourselves. Journal and Times please copy. Jan5-6t

THE SECRET DISCOVERED.

PROFESSOR ROUCOUX'S CELEBRATED FRENCH HAIR DYE!

Professor Roucoux's celebrated French Hair Dye is now in use in Paris, and only requires the announcement of its introduction into this country to insure a universal demand. It is a delightful preparation, and will not only color the hair, but will also promote its growth, and restore it to its original color. It is the best dye now in use, and is warranted not to stain the skin. Ask for Lasar's Dye, and see that you get it. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 81 Maiden Lane, New York. Principal Office, No. 19 Rue Castiglione, Paris. Sold by all druggists in Chicago. Jan5-6m

DR. LASAR'S FRENCH HAIR DYE.

Produces a beautiful and natural color, and is warranted not to stain the skin. Ask for Lasar's Dye, and see that you get it. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 81 Maiden Lane, New York. Principal Office, No. 19 Rue Castiglione, Paris. Sold by all druggists in Chicago. Jan5-6m

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I have been for a long time afflicted with a Tumor in the left breast, which has so disabled me that I could not lay on my back, rolled on my stomach. The disease was so serious that many thought I could not be cured. My appetite was gone; I was nearly helpless, and almost despaired of my life, when hearing of

DR. HIGGINS, 142 CLARK-ST, CHICAGO,

I applied to him, and strange to say, I received immediate relief, and after a few days' treatment I am able to be about the house, can walk with ease. I would recommend those suffering to apply to the gentleman.

MRS. MARY MUNSTER.

Corner of Kingsbury and Huron streets.

Chicago, Jan. 11, 1865.

DR. HIGGINS is equally successful in treating other diseases. Jan5-6t-11

Wabash Avenue Residence.

A very fine one, for sale with large lot. Price $18,000. Apply to SAMUEL GERE,

Jan5-6t-6 114 Dearborn street.

North Side Residence.

I have for sale a nice two-storied house, containing eleven rooms, situated in a desirable neighborhood on the North Side. Possession given immediately. Price $6,500. SAMUEL GERE,

Jan5-6t-6 114 Dearborn street.

Water Lot to Lease.

On the South Branch, close to Halsted street bridge. Apply to SAMUEL GERE,

Jan5-6t-6 114 Dearborn street.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

15th January, 1865.

On the evening of the 15th inst., the Books of the

8th Ward Mutual Protection Association Close,

And all who wish to get any benefit from this Society, will go to GEORGE HOGH'S HALL, No. 213 Blue Island Avenue, pay $25, and take a Certificate of Membership. PER ORDER COMMITTEE.

Jan3 6t92-Street

GET INSURED AGAINST THE DRAFT

In Chicago Draft Insurance Company.

Jan3-6t20-11

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, Rice Fay, James H. Woodworth and Frank P. Hawkins, and heretofore doing business under the firm name and style of RICE FAY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

RICE FAY has been authorized to settle the business of the said firm, and sign receipts and releases, &c., in settling and winding up the business of said firm.

RICE FAY,

F. P. HAWKINS,

J. H. WOODWORTH.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 1st, 1864.

The undersigned will continue the COMMISSION BUSINESS under the firm, name and style of

RICE FAY & CO.,

No. 19 Lasalle Street.

Rice Fay, Chicago, Ill., 1864. Rice Fay, G. H. Hibbard.

FURS, HATS AND CAPS

LASAK & MORRIS,

No. 107 Randolph Street, Chicago,

Branch of T. W. Lasak's Sons, 329 Broadway, N.Y.

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ladies' Gents' and Children's

FURS,

Buffalo Skins, Fur Goods of every description.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

HATS AND CAPS,

Gloves, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Dimonlins, Canes, &c., &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. All goods warranted or replaced. Jan5-6t-6m

PERRIN BROTHERS & HARLAN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS and FURS,

No. 58, LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Would invite the attention of the Trade to a NEW STOCK now being selected, and offering for Fall and Summer Sales, comprising STRAW and PALM LEAF Goods in very variety, that a full and well assorted stock of Goods in the HAT and CAP line may be found at this House. Jan5-6t-12 Store below.

THE GEN'L SHERMAN COLLAR AND CUFF. Every neat and ELEGANT article for Gent's wear, as well as practical. 42

Ely's Furnishing House

Jan5-6t-6m-eod

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the First Unitarian Society, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the church on the corner of State and Van Buren streets, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees. Jan5-6t-6 E. S. WILLARD, Secretary.

WATER LOT TO LEASE.

Lot 25 feet front, on the South Branch, by 100 feet deep, with a dock 100 feet long. Apply to SAMUEL GERE, Jan5-6t-6 114 Dearborn street.

New Advertisements.

DRAFT! DRAFT!!

The "15th of Feb." will soon Roll Around.

The Chicago Draft Insurance Company are prepared to insure a limited number of

Enrolled Men

In each Ward of the city, and in all Townships in other Congressional Districts, for the draft, and guarantee and agree to furnish a substitute to each of their insured men, in whatever District they may reside.

The Company commences business with a large paid-up capital, and is "backed up" by parties whose solvency is undoubted, as can be ascertained by calling at our office.

We propose to use the premiums received from the insured and so much of the capital as is required in procuring Substitutes.

PREVIOUS TO THE DRAFT,

So as to be ready to immediately comply with our agreement to furnish a substitute to each man who is drafted, with substitutes so that we know who they are. We shall make strong efforts to get the earliest returns from all Wards and Townships in which our insured reside, and in every case aim to have the

Exemption Papers

Waiting for them at our office, and subject to their order.

Enrolled men of Chicago and Townships of other Districts! Now is the time to make yourself PERFECTLY SECURE AGAINST being COMPELLED to pay an EXORBITANT price for a Substitute in case you should be DRAFTED.

There are about 27,000 men enrolled in this District and there will be required about 1,200 men to fill the Quota assigned. YOU may be one of the number DRAFTED. In fact one-fourth of the entire conscript necessarily furnish a SUBSTITUTE OR HAND, then so take the chance of being drafted as pay down $300 to $1,500 AFTER THE DRAFT, and be troubled and annoyed in getting your substitute?

The public are hereby notified of one thing, we SHALL PROMPTLY FILL EVERY CONTRACT WE MAKE WITH OUR PATRONS, AND HAVE GOT MEANS TO DO IT WITH.

The Draft will surely come off on the "15th of February."

MEN and NOT FIGURES are WANTED for this last 300,000 call, and THEY will CERTAINLY BE HAD.

PREPARE IN TIME.

We shall at all times be pleased to give any information required from parties desiring to examine into our business, and will promptly answer all communications addressed to the Secretary. P. O. Box 3970.

G. A. COLBY, President,

BAKER, Hibs, Secretary.

JAMES ARTHUR, Treasurer.

Office, 172 South Clark street, Rooms 4, 5 and 6, (up-stairs,) Chicago, Ill. Jan5-6t-6m

GET INSURED AGAINST THE DRAFT

In Chicago Draft Insurance Company.

Jan5-6t20-11

DR. AYER'S

Throat, Lung and Heart DISEASES,

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and CONSUMPTION.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF CURE.

By the permanent establishment of the Institute in Chicago, invalids can at all times consult the Doctor personally.

Invalids who have failed to derive benefit from medical treatment, and who have made trials of the new terms of the day, will find in this new practice abundant reason for hope, as numerous instances have been reported even of the most desperate of health of parties in this city and vicinity who have made thorough trial of the remedies through they had previously been pronounced in advanced stages of Consumption.

In peculiar efficiency is especially noticeable in throat diseases (which it neglected end in consumption.) hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma and diseases of the heart. To the class of cases Dr. Ayer gives his undivided attention.

Where it is impossible for the party to come personally to the city, he may write, stating in full the symptoms as possible (inclosing ten stamps.) A list of questions, and also a little book on the subject, will be furnished upon application. By the Express system the remedy reaches the part diseased, and improvement is soon seen and felt from the first dose taken. There is no burning or exhaust employed. The new remedies can be used at home or abroad, with perfect safety. The patient who is engaged in business will have no occasion to suspend his business in order to pursue treatment.

Office and Consultation Rooms, McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets; I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D., Proprietor. Post Office lock Drawer 6329.

Jan5-6t-6m

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.

Ten years ahead of all others.

Made of Best Iron, Double Plate Iron,

Thicker Fire-Proof Filling,

Of which none are genuine, except Silvanity Locks and Fluted Bolts.

Cost but no more than the old styles.

Yes are theft Everywhere.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

F. W. PRATT, 12 Lasalle St.

Jan5-6t-6m-eod-Sunday

DIVIDEND NOTICES.—The following dividends (for NOVEMBER) have been declared payable at consumer site, to shareholders of record December 30th, 1864:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY,

Eighth Dividend, - - One Dollar per Share.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY,

Third Dividend, - - - One Dollar per Share.

M'KINDLEY OIL COMPANY,

Fifth Dividend, - - - - - Three per Cent.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Second Dividend, - - - - - One per Cent.

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY,

First Dividend, - - - - - - One per Cent.

WALTER F. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Jan5-6t-6m 31 John street, New York.

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA.

"Hurrah! hurrah! we bring the jubilee.

Hurrah! hurrah! the flag that makes you free."

So sang the soldiers who marched from Atlanta to the sea,

While we were marching through Georgia.

New Song and Chorus,

BY HENRY C. WORK.

PRICE, 30 CENTS

Jan5-6t-6m ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

BLANKETS.

A choice lot of White and Grey

AT COST.

E. G. L. PAXON, 79 Lake street.

Jan5-6t-6m

LAKE STREET STORE.

Wanted, to rent, along on Lake Street, suitable for Dry Goods Trade. No objection to a part of the store occupied. Inquire of Real Estate Agent, 68 Clark street, Jan5-6t-6m

BRICK YARD AND MACHINERY

One of the best in the city, situated in Greene's South Branch addition, on the canal branch. Apply on the premises, or to

Room 4, Cobb's Building, 121 South Clark street.

P. O. Box 3026. Jan5-6t-6m

TO HARDWARE MEN OR Carpenters.—The advertising agent of the celebrated saw has been supplied in New York city, where it commenced to sell at sight, and is now being introduced in this city. Those who wish to purchase the right for this city, can address the subscriber, or call at his office, No. 12 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. Jan5-6t-6m

$10 REWARD.—Ten Dollars reward will be paid for the delivery at the Tribune Office of a Boy's Hat, marked "Tribune Carrier," which was left at the Tribune Office on Wednesday morning, Jan. 4th. Jan5-6t-6m

New Advertisements.

LOOK, SIR!

We are opening the most complete assortment of

FINE CLOTHING!

AND

FURNISHING GOODS

To be found in Chicago, and will sell at

LESS THAN COST.

We make no idle boasts, nor resort to

TRICKERY OR QUACKERY.

58 DEARBORN ST.,

McCURDY & CO.

Jan5-6t-6m

GET INSURED AGAINST THE DRAFT

In Chicago Draft Insurance Company.

Jan5-6t20-11

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC ORGANS

SCHOOL ORGANS

AND

MELODEONS.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE.

Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years.

For seventeen years the superior excellence of our instruments has won for them a world-wide reputation. Purchasers may rely upon the statements of our advertisement as being in no sense overwrought. With our improvements we claim to have attained to more perfection than orders will be promptly met, and circulars containing testimonials of the highest character, sent free to any address.

☞ A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Address

Geo. A. Prince & Co.,

42 Lake Street, Chicago.

AN ELEGANT CATALOGUE, with full descriptions of the above Instruments, free to any address.

Jan5-6t-6m-Wed&Sat

THE

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

STILL CONTINUES

—AT—

STRYKER & CO.'S,

141 Lake Street.

Those Desiring Bargains will do well to call soon.

Dress Goods, Domestics,

Prints, House Furnishing

Gloves & Hosiery, Goods,

Linens, Silks,

Cloths, Balmorals and Hoop Skirts.

At Less Prices than they can now be Bought.

SHAWLS & CLOAKS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

STRYKER & CO.,

Jan4-6t-6m-Wed&Sat 141 LAKE STREET.

1865.

Savings and Trust Institution.

The Barlee Company of Chicago,

Corner of Lake and Lasalle-sts.

ASSETS, $500,000.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

H. G. COWAN, Vice President.

J. C. GRAHAM, Cashier.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND TRUST FUNDS received on deposit according to the terms of the charter.

Interest payable half yearly. The payment of money as shall be deposited in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT will be made on demand, and interest allowed at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and shall not be mingled with the funds of the Company, but kept separate and apart, and invested by said Company, as a distinct fund, the principal and interest of which shall be paid to depositors, respectively, and not to said Company, by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Jan5-6t-6m

U. S.

7-30 LOAN,

Subscriptions Received by the

FIFTH

NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

50 LASALLE STREET.

Notes delivered at Express Stations free of CHARGE. COUPONS CUT AND SOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED to all subscribers, and the most liberal commercial accounts solicited.

ISAAC G. SOMERBY, Cashier.

Chicago, December 15, 1864. Dec15-6t-6m

GET INSURED AGAINST THE DRAFT

In Chicago Draft Insurance Company.

Jan5-6t20-11

7-30 U. S. NOTES.

Subscriptions received and Notes on hand for immediate delivery, by

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

Jan5-6t-6m-eod

TUCKER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS

AND FOLDING WOOD COTS.

Are universally acknowledged to be the standard as Tucker is the inventor.

TUCKER'S PATENT.

For sale by the furniture dealers generally throughout the United States. Also manufactured by TUCKER, 117 and 119 Court street, Boston, Mass.

Jan5-6t-6m

RARE CHANCE.

A Saloon, Stock and Fixtures,

All complete, on Lake Street, Chicago. Apply to the inquire of S. A. TOLMAN & CO., 68 South Water street. Jan5-6t-6m

NEW WOOLEN MILL

AT LEWISTOWN, ILL.,

For sale or exchange for real estate near some good College. Price, $10,000. Half down; 3 and 5 on long time at 10 per cent. Address T. H. BROWN, Jan5-6t-6m-eod&Sun

COGSWELL & MITCHELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Advances made on Consignments.

☞ COUPONS. Paid this Office. Jan5-6t-6m

SECOND WARD!

BEWARE OF THE DRAFT.

THE DOORS OF THE

Mutual Protective Association

WILL BE OPEN

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY of this week, at the ORIENT HOUSE, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Jan5-6t-6m

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council at the same place, on Saturday evening, at 7½ P. M. All duties attended.

For Order of the Committee,

Jan5-6t-6m

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865.

FREE MISSOURI.

The State of Missouri is Free. Free from that dead body of slavery which, forty-five years ago, fixed there and long struggle in the halls of Congress, was bound to her, it was supposed forever, by the strong cords of Federal legislation, by that mighty power which cities States and Nations chains with the tyrant-chains of Death. Free from the brood of citizen despots whose blind devotion to slavery sacrificed her prosperity, smothered her schools, stifled her pulpit, muzzled her press, and paralyzed her industry. Free from the heresies that in the midst of unrivaled agricultural, mineral and commercial advantages so retarded her advancement that her march was always relatively downward—while her less favored sister States swept one after another past her. Free from the tribe of ent throats and villians to whom this state of things gave existence and power, from her Atchisons and Stringfellows who spread the war against the Union and Liberty, by rebellious attempts to drive the free State men out of Kansas, and from her Sterling Prices, Clails Jacksons and Marmadukes who sought to lead the State into the rebellion, their final effort during but a few months back. During all this period especially the last ten years, slavery has been to Missouri a troubled sea that could not rest, forever casting up mire and dirt.

During all that time, Missouri furnished but one name to history—that of Thomas H. Benton, and him she repudiated because he did not worship at the unhallowed shrine of slavery. In a country where political success depended upon subserviency to wrong, truly great men can only become known by their martyrdom.

When we contemplate the manifold forms in which slavery, the leprosy of our land, has cursed the people wherever it has fastened upon them, and then turn to the naturally noble State of Missouri, with her commanding situation at the centre of our vast internal system of navigation, extending from the land of the palm to the home of the fir, and from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains—when we think of her great agricultural and mineral resources, and her manufacturing facilities—when we note the progress she has made in spite of the deadly lethargy of slavery—and now look upon her fallen shackles, the symbols of a grievous, but past imprisonment, and her noble proportions, the sure promise of a propitious and happy future, we do most fervently recognize the guiding will of God in the regeneration of this noble State. May Peace, the sure reward of justice, long continue to prevail throughout all her borders. May that material and moral prosperity which must come as the inevitable result of this act of emancipation, appear so speedily and visibly as to afford a new demonstration of the fact that no man's freedom is perfect or secure while any other man is enslaved.

We predict that the State of Missouri entering from this time forth upon such a career of prosperity as shall not only cause her to look back upon slavery as a troubled dream, but shall make her a leading Empire State of the Union.

THE BLAIR MISSION.

Francis P. Blair, Sr., is in Richmond. If he has gone under the auspices of Horace Greeley, to hold another Niagara Falls peace conference, we trust that the rebels will treat him kindly and keep him a while, and our only regret will be that they have not the opportunity of shutting up Colorado Jewett, Edmund Kirk Gillmore, and all other self constituted diplomats, in the upper story of the Spotswood Hotel till the end of the war. The Richmond *Examiner* defines Mr. Blair as "an officious busybody in a state of second childhood." We would not prejudge the business which may have led this venerable and well-meaning gentleman to visit the rebel capital. He may have gone on a perfectly legitimate private errand. But if he has gone on peace negotiations with Jeff. Davis, or to propose terms of peace, we shall not be slow to characterize it as a grave public indecorum. The rebels know exactly the terms of peace open to them. The President of the United States has declared those terms in repeated proclamations. No more than the Sibyl of old, could her be promulgate to them in an annual message. These are the sole and only terms upon which the American people desire peace. Mr. Blair can neither add to them nor subtract from them. Nor can he give to them any weight or publicity that they do not now have. The only negotiators needed, until the rebels cease to be rebels, are the valiant army and navy of the Union. When the rebels have had enough of *their* negotiation, they will signify the same through the proper channels of communication. Until then we want no busybodies rambling across the lines demoralizing better men, than themselves, and bringing their country into disrepute so far as our Government may be associated in the public mind with their impertinent diplomacy.

THE CANAL AND RIVER.

We publish this morning another most important and valuable letter from Wm. Gooding, Esq., the eminent engineer on the canal, and the means of effectually purifying the river. In it he gives the facts on which he based his opinion that the summit level canal can be lowered six feet below the usual level of Lake Michigan, thus turning the pure water of the lake through the city for two millions of dollars. Such facts are worth any amount of theories, and give our authorities and all interested in the welfare and prosperity of the city, a sure basis on which to rest their efforts to furnish our people with pure water, and make our city for all time to come, one of the most healthy upon the continent. True the statistics of mortality have thus far shown us to be as exempt, if indeed not more free from disease than any other American city, but no one with a particle of knowledge of such subjects can expect us to remain so if it is concentrated abominations of our city continue to be poured in one vast stream of pestilence into that reservoir from which we draw the water to quench the thirst and cook the food of our citizens. Though the tunnel succeeds, this alone would vitiate the water and make it about as palatable for a drink as the dead fish seen floating on every hundred square yards from the shore. We are glad, therefore, to see that our intelligent citizens are nearly if not quite unanimous in the conviction that the only permanent and effectual way to remove the evils under which our city suffers, and which threaten infinitely more than we now endure, is to complete the excavation of the summit of the canal and thus turn the pure blue waters of Lake Michigan through the city into the Illinois river. In the language of Mr. Gooding, "Solomon himself could not have come to a more sage conclusion."

For the information of those outside of the city, it should be distinctly understood that the city suffers from the impurities of the river only when or immediately after we have had a strong wind from the South. At other times, or when the wind is from the North, a current naturally sets south along the western shore, which carries all the filth from the river down towards the south end of Lake Michigan. At all other times the water from the lake, saving that it is slightly hard, is as good and as sweet as any that gushes out from the springs at the base of the Alleghany mountains. Hence, through nearly the entire year, Chicago can give her guests and customers as good water as can be found anywhere upon the face of the earth.

Union Stock Yard and Transit Company.

The growing importance of the Live Stock Trade of Chicago, and the reformation in the manner and style of yarding and transferring stock, after its receipt here. At present there are not less than four cattle yards, with some prospect of one or two more being added, which are situated between one and three miles apart from eachother. The stock as it is brought here is consigned to one or the other of these yards, and it often happens that one yard is crowded with stock and the others nearly empty. The result is, that sometimes the buyers are chiefly concentrated at [illegible] yard, while the sellers with their stock are at another; or three or four miles off. In this way the [illegible] at the various yards is irregular and varying as much as 5 cents per 100 lbs the price of cattle and hogs. For instance, two men will start from the interior with a car load of hogs each; one consigning his stock to the Michigan Central Railroad yards, and the other to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad yards, which are situated about three miles apart. The day previous to their arrival here, the bulk of the receipts have been consigned to the Michigan Central yards, while the buyers were nearly all operating at the other yard; but the next day, the buyers rush to the Michigan Central yards, leaving the stock at the Pittsburg yards to the mercy of speculators. As a matter of course, the man who sells his stock at the yard where the leading buyers are gets a higher price than he who sells at the other yard, and the latter goes home disgusted. Buyers, of course, meet with the same difficulty, and much labor and time are spent in endeavoring to overcome it.

But this is not all. A shipper makes his arrangements with the Michigan Central or Michigan Southern Railroads, to forward his purchases to the East; but it so happens that he has to buy at the yards of the Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and this stock has to be driven on foot from one yard to the other, some two or three miles, thus wasting an entire day in the transfer. This is an annoyance and expense to [illegible] pers of stock ought not to be [illegible] intentioned.

To meet all these [illegible] session at Springfield, in the Legislature of Illinois, a bill entitled "An act to incorporate the "Union Stock Yard and Transit Company of Chicago." The three [illegible] companies have united and purchased 320 acres of land, situated outside of the city limits, for $100,000, and they propose to fence and plank it, construct suitable hotels and other buildings, and connect the yards with all the railroads entering the city by constructing railroad tracks, which *shall be free to the stock business of each* roads—the whole involving an outlay of nearly one million dollars. The incorporators named in the bill, comprise the leading packers and railroad men in the city, and they are fully competent to carry out the undertaking.

We sincerely hope that every member of the legislature from this city, as he values the importance which attaches to an increase of our trade and commerce, and every country member, as he values the interest of the farmers and stock-raisers, will vote for this bill. Its passage will promote the welfare of all parties, by bringing buyers and sellers together in what will be the largest and most accessible cattle yard in the world.

Mr. Sumner and the Telegraph Man.

We do not know any good reason why the Associated Press office in Washington should be converted into an advertising agency for Mr. Charles Sumner; but certain it is that more space has been devoted to his harangue, whenever he has oped his mouth during the present session (and that has been pretty often), than to all the other members of both houses. This singular feature of Washington reporting must have struck the New York *Tribune* good-humoredly to commence its editorial summary of proceedings in Congress thus:

"Mr. Charles Sumner and the Senate of the United States yesterday resolved," etc., etc. If the Eastern people find it necessary to take a chapter out of the classical dictionary with their fifters before breakfast, Mr. Sumner is the man to furnish it. Such over-fed is his taste, We prefer more news and less talk. We should like to know what opinions are held now and then by such men as Mr. Sherman, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Grimes and others who shape the legislation of the country, and do not spend their time honeyfugling the newspaper reporters. There are certain men in Congress and elsewhere who make up by their lack of influence in public affairs by cultivating the gentlemen connected with the press, and there are certain gentlemen connected with the press who are very much overcome by such attentions.

☞ "The Life of Cæsar," by the French Emperor, is undone as fast as it is done. It is, in fact, a sort of Penelope's web. The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* says that George Sand's *magnum opus* is meant to see the light of January, it cannot possibly do so; for each proof is so cut up by the imperial author that the matter has to be set up again and again to the number of half a dozen times. It is not really known when the book can come out. Though set up at the imperial printing office, the book will be issued from the *Paris* office.

☞ The debts of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Illinois and Michigan, as stated in the annual messages of the Governors, are as follows: Maine, $5,337,000; Massachusetts, $22,896,000; Illinois, $11,178,000; Michigan, $3,541,000.

The same States have furnished the following numbers of troops to the army since the outbreak of the rebellion: Maine, 61,000—one-tenth of her whole population; Massachusetts, 155,436; Illinois, 197,309; Michigan, 90,000.

A NEW USE FOR PETROLEUM.—*Galignani* says that Dr. Decalaine, of Antwerp, announces that the itch may be cured instantaneously by simply applying (without rubbing) petroleum to the parts affected. The minute emanations of this oil are sufficient to disinfect the patient's clothes, and Dr. Decalane adds that all other parasites of the human body may be destroyed immediately by the same means.

☞ The jeremiad of the organ of Davis has done this good. It has added an adjective, of uncommon descriptive power, to the vocabulary of treason, and one for which the future historian of these days will be duly grateful. This adjective is "confiscatory." The *Examiner* says the Richmond *Examiner*, "emanated from a panicky mind." This is a kind of mind which is apt to be contagious, especially when the leader of a conspiracy has it so badly.

☞ Governor Cannon, in his annual message to the Legislature of Delaware, again takes strong ground in favor of emancipation for the State, as he did, in consequential address. There is little reason to hope, however, that the Copperheads, who compose a large majority of the Legislature, will yield to his arguments.

☞ The Louisville *Press*, speaking of the "captured letters" from George D. Prentice and J. H. Chrisman, published a few days ago, says:

"This much we say, however, on the Christman revelations: The document is genuine. The original letter has been seen by numerous persons very familiar with Chrisman's handwriting, and we have not heard of one of this class who hesitated in his conviction of the genuineness of the letter. During the Convention there were gentlemen of the highest character in the city of delegates, who were above it as familiar with the handwriting as with their own, and they declared their willingness to make oath to the genuineness of this document."

The Opera of Tannhauser.

Tannhauser, the great work of Wagner, which has created more debate than any other opus of the present century, will be performed by the German Opera company this evening. As it is an extremely unknown one, we append a most admirable analysis of the work from the pen of Sendo, the eminent French critic:

The subject of the piece is drawn from a German legend of the Middle Ages, and relates to a real institution of that epoch, to the existence of the Minnesingers, those troubadours of the middle ages, who preceded the first revival of literature, which dates from the fourteenth century. The entire poem, in fact, seems to have been the impress of the age in which it was conceived and of the people whose naive beliefs it expresses. It is a struggle between the senses and the saints, between paganism and christianity, between the world and heaven, between the flesh and the spirit. The subject itself with the divine mission which the ideal causes to spring up in us.

If the scene opens in the grotto of Venus, and is presided over by the goddess of love and by the bronzed form of Tannhauser, who, after having been the favorite of Thuringia, has strayed, we know not how, into a remote country called the Venusberg, whither he has gone in search of pleasure. This is, in an enchanted grotto under the charm of the voluptuous goddess who has bewitched him with her magic spells to forget Elisabeth for her magical seductions. Nevertheless, Tannhauser is not happy, and the memory of his past days rises in his heart and poisons the delights with which he is surrounded. Venus, who loves him, vainly endeavors to make him forget her rival, and the memory of the pure Elisabeth, whose name, her, rather, [illegible] Tannhauser

SPRINGFIELD.

Private Charters Before the Legislature.

Railroads, Insurance Companies, Trust Companies, &c. The People's Gas Light and Coke Company at Chicago.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11, 1865.

The railroad pot has commenced to boil. The kindling wood was the introduction of a bill to charter the Illinois River and Pana Railroad Company. Mr. Springer, who introduced it, said it was his pet, and he hoped it would go through without opposition. But it was not allowed that privilege. Mr. Lake offered an amendment, providing that it shall not be lawful for said Company to take, ask or demand more than three cents per mile for the transportation of passengers over said road. Mr. Lake said, in offering the amendment, that he did not offer it on account of any hostility to this particular bill, or the gentleman who introduced it, but because he thought it the proper time and place to put checks upon these corporations in the State. They are, in some instances, great monopolies; and the evil is a growing one. They have their attorneys regularly at the Legislature, watching their interests; and seeing after session their privileges are extended. Their charters are in the nature of contracts, and the powers of the Legislature over them are very limited, and he believed it a legal proposition well settled that the Legislature has no power to limit or reduce the price of freight or fare on railroads, after their charters are granted, unless that right is reserved in their charters. Fare, at the present time, is charged on some roads of the State as high as six cents per mile—old, slow stage coach price—that are an outrage on the people of the State; and they are treated still worse in relation to freight sometimes. The Eastern roads are generally restricted to two cents per mile for passengers. If the Company that want this road cannot carry passengers for three cents a mile, they ought not to have a charter. Some limit must be fixed upon these corporations before they are so powerful that they will dictate to the Legislature of the State. That they influence it at present, the speaker firmly believed. He was in favor of putting restrictions on every new charter granted. He hoped the amendment would be adopted. The matter was further discussed by Mr. Burchard, of Stephenson, and by Mr. Burchard, of Stephenson, and others.

An amendment to Mr. Lake's amendment was offered by Mr. Stevenson, of your city, to the effect that all new railroads incorporated should be subject to such restrictions on the subject of freight and passenger tariffs as the Legislature should think proper. This was accepted by Mr. Lake, and the whole subject went to the Committee on Corporations. There is much interest manifested here on the subject of railroad freight and passenger tariffs, and if the Legislature becomes satisfied that they can legislate upon the subject so as to take hold of the rates of existing railroads, as well as any new ones that may be incorporated, I think they will do so.

☞ "BANKS AND CORPORATIONS."

The House Committee on Banks and Corporations have as their chairman a gentleman one to which they can hardly do justice within the time assigned to the session of the Legislature. Up to date they have spent one hundred bills for the incorporation of insurance and other companies and associations have been reported to them, and I don't think they are half in. The committee, of which Mr. Burchard is chairman, is a strong one, and will work hard and systematically, but they must possess extraordinary powers of endurance if they are enabled to get through and report one-half of the bills that will come before them.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

Among the bills introduced yesterday was one to "amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the People's Gas Light and Coke Company. The 1st section gives power to the Company to proceed to the erection and maintenance of gas-houses, &c., for the manufacture of gas and coke in Chicago, from any and all substances or combinations for making inflammable gas, the gas to be used in lighting buildings, works, streets, public places, &c.; pipes to be laid by consent of the Common Council of Chicago; section 2 the capital stock of the Company is $500,000. Section 5 provides that the corporate powers of the Company shall be exercised by a Board of Directors. Section 6 enables the corporation to borrow money. There is nothing in the bill to prevent the Company charging the citizens of Chicago any price they choose for their gas.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Among the bills introduced to-day, was one to charter the Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company. This is a bill with a very long tail, occupying ten pages of closely written foolscap. It defines no local habitation, but evidently intends to locate at Peoria, and other points. It is done up in elaborate technicalities, almost beyond comprehension. It begin to comprehend it, it grants powers to do almost anything in life insurance, insurance against accidents on railroads, steamboats, and other vessels; buying and selling bills with defaced white, or light brown, seal. In steady accents he pleads the absence of his counsel as the cause of his inability to go on; he regrets that on the arrival of his attorneys does not cash how soon the trial commences. With a military salute he retires, and is soon lost to the gaze in the rear rank. Grandil appears to be about forty-five or six years of age, and from the naturally subdued expression of his face, one would think that the storm of 1861 had not passed him by. One of the most agitated of the whole of the accused is the young man Anderson. He is tall, slightly built, and has a black moustache. He answers to the name of Anderson. He is tall, slightly built, and has a black moustache. He answers to the name of Anderson. He is tall, slightly built, and has a black moustache. He answers to the name of Anderson. He answered the question of Judge Bennett in a quick, uncertain manner, evidently fearing to commit or prejudice his case. He, too, pleads the absence of counsel as his excuse for want of readiness, and then in tones of painful anxiety, asked if time would be given him to procure some witnesses he required from St. Louis. On receiving an answer in the affirmative, the prisoner appeared greatly relieved, and he thanked Major Burnett for his information.

Marmaduke is represented by his counsel, Capt. Jas. Warner and Judge Broadhead of St. Louis, and will be ready to plead at the convenience of the court. He is not sensibly affected, but applies well the lessons he has learned in his military school, and appears cool and collected.

Cantrill is not present, being confined to the prison by sickness. He is not, however, seriously indisposed and will shortly be arraigned with his attorney, Mr. T. Logan, a young lawyer of this city, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon.

Of the others little need be said. They all appear serious and thoughtful, and those who are not represented by counsel are anxiously awaiting their turn. Colonel Jewett has retained Messrs. Bartley & Key, and will probably be ready for trial to-morrow, when it is to be hoped the proceedings will commence in right earnest.

The weather has again changed, and a heavy fall of snow being succeeded by an equally heavy rain storm, which is now pouring again at a rate which promises to block up the roads leading out of the city ere morning. The attorneys, lawyers and rains which have been the order of the day for the last month or so, promise to be productive of serious evils. The river is rising many feet daily, and must see long flood the lower parts of the city and adjacent country. Old residents anticipate one of the most severe, and, it is feared, disastrous freshets which has ever been experienced on the river, and citizens of the "low lands" are already making active preparations to remove their effects from the threatened danger. City news generally is very dull, owing to the absence of the latest court-martial against Quartermaster Lyman, U. S., A., is slowly progressing, and from present circumstances, the Captain will have a considerable difficulty if they are well disposed, numerous charges of bribery and other malfeasance in office which stand recorded against him.

Since writing the above I notice the arrival of Judge S. S. Wilson and Mr. E. P. Asay, of your city, who appear as counsel for the prisoner, Walsh and Grenfell.

HARRIS G. G.

THE BLAIR MISSION.

How the Rebel Press Regard It.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 3.]

By the arrival of the Persia at New York from the New York *Tribune*, it will be seen that F. P. Blair, Sr., and his son, Montgomery, late of President Lincoln's Cabinet, are *en route* for Richmond, having undertaken a friendly, semi-official mission. The *Tribune*, we are very distinctly informed that these gentlemen come without any authority, either express or implied, from the President, but in search of a political advantage; or, to use a term with which they are both familiar, for the purpose of making "capital." They hope to put the Confederacy in a false position.

We shall, notwithstanding this warning of the *Tribune*, receive them in a friendly spirit and the precise objects of their mission until they shall have presented their credentials and stated their errand. We do not suppose that any emissary of Davis and Seddon and Gilmore would be again ventured upon. The Messrs. Blairs, if they expect to be received, must present to us a Yankee character, if not on a franker errand.

If these citizens, high in position, and in the confidence of President Lincoln, come out to tender in sincerity the olive branch of peace, and to renounce, in behalf of the Washington Government, that war which has been so unjustly and cruelly waged against us, nothing could be more grateful. If they come, however, as a mere wile and stratagem, as the *Tribune* is understood, from which they will be adding a fresh insult, and attempting a treachery unworthy of men of honor. We will stand on our guard and await developments.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 3.]

The Northern papers received yesterday contained an article which may deceive the unwary; and as we are informed, the able leader of the New York *Tribune*, we must add a word of caution. This article in *The Tribune* is evidently with the authority of the Lincoln Government as a "feeler" or sounder," to collect some sort of response from the South. The *Tribune* tells how old Frank Blair and his son Montgomery are coming here with reports from Lincoln to ascertain whether we are ready to abolish slavery and submit. The *Tribune* tells how Lincoln and Blair continue the Abolition organ, are so close that no one will say that *he* comes, and like Kirk and Jacques, without authority. Now, we know from an inkling in the last paragraph what Blair is, and what his connection with Lincoln is. It is said by the press that Lincoln has made a proposition through Blair to McClellan. Whereupon Blair came out with a doting account of his interviews with Lincoln, Bennett, of the *Herald*, and McClellan, and Blair's visit to Richmond. Then there was an officious busy-body in a state of second childhood. Lincoln told him to go where he pleased. Blair started on his mission to him "in a broad Scotch accent." McClellan heard his proposition that he should not run against Lincoln, and then remarked that he had a big child to spank, and begged Blair to tell him so. Blair went home. From the whole account it was evident that Blair had no authority from Lincoln to say a word to anybody, and got no attention from anybody. If he comes here, it will be on the same errand. His journey, however, has been utilized through the *Tribune*, to draw out some hint of the state of feeling and opinion in the South, by means of the announced as the substance of the speech which Blair is to deliver when he gets here. The enemy is anxious to repeat their delectable experiment on the too confiding State Department at Richmond.

State Bounty to Volunteers.

On Tuesday last an important debate occurred in the House, at Springfield, on the following resolution introduced by Mr. Cook of Woodford:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to report a bill to the House at an early day, providing for the payment of a bounty of three hundred dollars to volunteers to fill the quota of this State during the present and future rebellion.

Mr. COOK rose. In reference to my compliments I assume no credit; I think the passage of a bill to carry out the provisions of this resolution would be a very great saving to the State, and to the people of the State, as well as to individuals. The Messrs. Blairs, if they expect to be received, must present to us a Yankee character, if not on a franker errand.

If these citizens, high in position, and in the confidence of President Lincoln, come out to tender in sincerity the olive branch of peace, and to renounce, in behalf of the Washington Government, that war which has been so unjustly and cruelly waged against us, nothing could be more grateful. If they come, however, as a mere wile and stratagem, as the *Tribune* is understood, from which they will be adding a fresh insult, and attempting a treachery unworthy of men of honor. We will stand on our guard and await developments.

The Secretary of War.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

Secretary Stanton has had more experience very comfortable sensations, in the way of results of general military operations. At all events, the country is in excellent humor over the course things are taking, and grows daily stronger in its confidence of a successful termination of the war. The results of the movements of Sherman and Thomas have been brilliant, while those operations which have not realized all that was expected of them, including the Wilmington affair, are not, in a single instance, be entered in the chapter of serious disasters. The public is inclined, in its prominence to hero-worship, to give all the credit for successful achievements to the Generals immediately in command, while in cases of failure it is equally inclined to throw all the blame on those higher in general charge of military affairs. This is manifestly unjust. While Sherman and Thomas and Sheridan and Grant, should all have a full measure of credit, no small portion of the results, which have thrown such brilliancy over their names can be traced back to the officer in the War Department at Washington.

If any one doubts this fact, he has but to read to the clamor which has, on one or two occasions, been raised against Mr. Stanton, when some reverse has occurred, to see how badly. There was a time when it was popular with certain journals and people to talk about his removal. Secretary Stanton, but that time is past. It seems now to be accepted by universal consent, that no one is going to interfere with his position, unless he goes it by relinquishing it himself. In all the lists we have seen written up for the Cabinet under the incoming term, there is no change proposed for Mr. Stanton's department. The fact is, that everybody now concedes that Mr. Stanton is master of the situation, and everybody is let to the credit for success. The fact is, that he will remain master of the situation.

It is fair to infer that Mr. Stanton is as little governed by selfish considerations as any man in the public service, from the unostentatious and uncompromising manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office; but when he comes to be measured by the test of some of his long and arduous and often extremely embarassing labors, he cannot but experience an enormous degree of gratification. His policy stands vindicated by the verdict of results, after being subjected to the most thorough trial to which the plans of men may be subjected.

There can be no question that history will attribute a large share of the credit for the success of this great struggle, to the management of the war office under his supervision. However the people may have at times despended, it is evident that he never lost faith in the end, but showed equal persistency and equal faith, whether the course of events was marked with intelligence or of blunder or defeat. His quiet fidelity with which his official duties have been prosecuted, would almost indicate the consummate of a mission, drawing its inspiration from an influence which the present seldom affords. Certain it is that no man in the war has done more efficient work than he has done. Mr. Stanton, with less apparent regard to popular effect. He fur nishes a remarkable instance of a man working himself into unpopularity without seeming to have a care for it. The just conclusion undoubtedly is that he has been more than ordinarily governed by a higher impulse.

The entire freedom of Mr. Stanton's official career from any taint, or any appearance of the arts of the demagogue, is doubtless owing to the fact that he is no politician. To this circumstance can we attribute the remarkable phenomenon in American politics, that he should hold a place in the Cabinet of two consecutive Presidents, of different politics, and so radically at variance in their politics and functions as Lincoln and Johnson, and have happened with a decided partisan. The circumstance is, however, only the more creditable to Mr. Stanton as a man and patriot.

Mr. Beecher's Salary $13,500.

Plymouth Church Society held a meeting Thursday evening, at which Messrs. Storrs, Arnold and Gilbert were elected Trustees, the salary of the pastor was made $13,500 for the present year, and a lengthy discussion ensued on the subject of paying its scrip indebtedness.

SENATOR MCDOUGALL IN A NEW ROLE. This auriferous Senator has made his appearance in a new character—that of a "beffer." He got into a difficulty with another Californian, at the bar of Willard's Hotel, about the relative merits of Scotch and American whiskeys, which culminated in a personal collision. The Senator from California—standing on a single round—but spirited. The Senator launched out with his usual vigor, and caught the Captain upon the fist, with such heaviness that the recound extended him at full length upon the floor. No "claret" was drawn, but a full glass of whisky ran out of the Senator's nose instead. Both men first stood were drawn, but first knock-down awarded to the Captain, and the spoons thrown up.—*Washington Cor.*

OUR CINCINNATI LETTER.

Temporary Postponement of the Chicago Conspiracy Trials—Change in Rebel Counsel—Conduct of the Prisoners—Personal and Apperance—Weather—Rise in the River.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, 1865.

Again I have to chronicle another day of inaction as regards the conspiracy trials now ensuing in this city. The court opened in the same apartment that they met in on Monday and adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon—for the same reason—the unsuitableness of the apartment for the re-assembling of the Commission. Major Burnett informed the Court that the Quartermaster had at length obtained a more convenient suite of rooms, so that the trial could go on uninterruptedly to-morrow afternoon. If necessary, he would suspend the rules restricting the court to time, so that they could have a full session.

Col. Reuben Williams, 19th Indiana Volunteers, one of the members of the court, has been relieved from duty on the commission, in accordance with previous orders he received from the Department, to repair to his regiment at the front. Col. Chas. D. Murray, 80th Indiana Volunteers, has been appointed to the position of Col. Williams, but owing to the seniority of his rank will occupy the first position under the President. The court therefore now stands as follows: President, Col. C. D. Murray, 80th Ind. Vols; 4, Col. R. P. N. Whaswall, 6th V. R. C.; 5, Col. B. J. Spooner, 53d Ind. Vols; 6, Col. Sam. Wilkeson; 7, Lieut. Col. P. Von Rodowitz, U. S. A.; 8, Lieut. Col. S. H. Lathrop, A. A. G. U. S. V.; 7, Lieut. Col. Allan Heart, 100th Ind. Vols.; 8, Major N. E. Marcy, U. S. A.; 9, Major P. S. Lee, 6th V. R. C.; Major H. L. Burnett is Judge Advocate of the Commission.

The rooms obtained for the use of the Court are also on Third street, between Main and Walnut. It is to be hoped that they will prove suitable, for these oft-repeated delays are very tedious. One thing is certain, however, that on the commencement of the trial public attention will soon rally, for some highly interesting developments are anticipated.

As the time draws near when the conduct of each is to be thoroughly scrutinized by an impartial tribunal, the prisoners lose the easy front which at first characterized their actions, and by an earnest, subdued demeanor, evince their appreciation of the magnitude of the ordeal which is to decide their fate—for or against whether an honorable freedom, or a dishonorable imprisonment, if not more severe punishment, awaits them in the immediate future. When together and especially when in the public streets, the behold of all beholders, they evidently feel a desire to appear as unconcerned as possible, and to treat the whole affair as a good joke; but when removed from the gaze of a curious public, the ill-assumed nonchalance subsides, and each feeling relieved at being again in privacy, and no longer an object of curiosity or public attention, becomes more taciturn and thoughtful. I do not wish to imply that they manifest a cowardly or shattered spirit, or that they are morose and taciturn, but that they have lost much of their early carelessness which characterized them on their first arrest. To their friends, and among themselves, the prisoners are friendly, by no means desponding. They converse freely and often; yet, withal, their demeanor is characterized by an appreciation of the importance of their position.

The men are escorted from the prison to the court room, a distance of six or eight blocks, by a guard of eight men in charge of a Sergeant of their garrison. They walk in pairs, but are not handcuffed or otherwise manacled. In the court room the men present a neat and orderly appearance. They are all well dressed, and have evidently bestowed considerable care upon their toilets. In physical appearance they are remarkable similarity to distinguish them from ordinary citizens. There is no "deep seated look of villainy" on any face, and no casual spectator would recognize in them men who were guilty of any serious crime against society.

Prominent among the group, by his clerical and intellectual appearance, is Judge Bickner S. Morris. When you see an old man with a proper appreciation of the requirements of a "better man" in Judge Bickner S. Morris, you see a man who, if he were not a patriot as the Judge does not manifest in a very high degree any characteristic which would mark him as the possessor of any of the points of superior intelligence, generally supposed to be owned by an ex-mayor or ex-dignitary of the wool sack. He moves in a somewhat confused and nervous manner, as if he did not understand very clearly what was transpiring, that he felt something was moving somewhere but could not see it very distinctly. His answers to the court are short and quietly uttered, and frequently he is engaged in whispered but brief communications with one of his counsel, of whom four—Judge Bartley, Judge T. M. Key, and Messrs. Robert Horsey and P. McGroarty are retained. He is dressed well, but as usual not too gaudily. Physically Mr. Morris appears to be well at ease. His interested friends may rest assured that a couple of bottles of champagne

Consolidated Corps of Gen. Sherman's Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT'S OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILMINGTON, Dec. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 17.—The Commanding General desires to congratulate the officers and men engaged in the recent operations near this place on their successful termination. One of the most formidable armies that ever organized by the enemy—an imposing force of veteran troops, supported by a fleet carrying over 500 guns—has accomplished no other object than a fruitless landing on a barren coast, followed in forty-eight hours by a hasty re-embarkation.

This auspicious result is due, under a merciful Providence, to the skill of Maj. Gen. Whiting, who planned the defences at the mouth of Cape Fear, to the gallantry and endurance of Col. Lamb and the brave garrison of Fort Fisher under his immediate command, worthily seconded by Lieut. Chapman, of the navy, and his devoted seamen serving Battery Buchanan, and the steady coolness with which Brig. Gen. Kirkland, with a part of his brigade, checked the advance of vastly superior numbers of the enemy.

Foiled in another gigantic effort of a powerful enemy has come to naught, but not without affording us profitable lessons. The successful defence of the strongest fort of the most formidable naval armaments of modern times, proves that the superiority of land batteries over ships of war, at ocean distances, over ships of war, at ocean distances, is not lessened by the progress in artillery and ship armor, has been re-established by the genius of the engineer, and the weaker party on the defensive may still defy the greater numbers and mechanical resources of an arrogant invader. Let us hope that the check which the enemy has received at the mouth of the Cape Fear proves the harbinger of a renewed series of Confederate victories!

By order of Gen. Bragg:

GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Sue Mundy.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

We have it from good authority that Sue Mundy is not a female, as is generally believed, but is in reality Jerome Clark, a son of Hector Clark, of Jessamine county, Ky., and cousin to Hon. Beverly L. Clark; also cousin to Tandy Clark, now in the State prison for robbing over $30,000 from about 200 years of age, of medium female stature, small feet and hands, face beardless and quite handsome, voice soft and feminine—all together making a counterfeit of the female sex. John Morgan, on a certain occasion, mistook him for a female. He belonged to Morgan's command, and was with him on his last raid into Kentucky. He first came into notoriety by his deception in female attire, was played off upon his commanding General. He was neatly dressed in Bloomer costume, and was riding behind a comfortable looking wife of female hair, which in long tresses flowed down carelessly over his shoulders. Thus attired, he was introduced to his chief as lady by some of the officers in the ranks as Miss Sue Mundy, who, under the irresistible promptings of patriotism, was earnestly solicitous to take up a position in the army. Permission was given to the development of her highly intensified sympathies and prowess in behalf of the rebellion. Morgan, struck with the beauty and chivalry of the young lady, at once consented to enroll her, and give her a desirable position. But, on inquiring particularly in relation to her future home, "Jerome Clark, sir," When the merriment resulting from his successful experiment had subsided, Morgan remarked, "All right, boys, we will have one Sue Mundy." It is believed that Clark, in the character of Sue Mundy, rendered invaluable service to John Morgan.

Tea Sents in the United States Army.

Mrs. Elim Ann Upright, wife of ex-sheriff Upright, of the town of Winnebago, in this county, has finished knitting the sons for the United States army. At the opening of the war she had thirteen sons and a number of daughters and sisters to draw from. Mrs. Upright is the widow of Thomas Merchant, late of this county, deceased. Early in the war, eight of the Merchant brothers volunteered in the military service of their country, and subsequently, two more of the brothers becoming old enough, entered the service also. One of the young Merchant's was killed at Island No. 10, another at the battle before Atlanta; a third was brought home from the army and died here at home. Others have been wounded.

A number of mothers in Winnebago county have furnished from three to five sons in the cause of the Union, but we do not believe known or heard of any one here or elsewhere except Mrs. Upright, who has sent ten brave boys to the front. Mrs. Upright is now in her seventy-third year, and the steady coolness with which she has sacrificed so much. Such a mother deserves a handsome pension.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

HENRY A. WISE'S FAMILY MANSION.—If Governor Wise and Virginia, who upon Old John Brown's death sentence, could now enter the parlor of his old family mansion on the east branch of the Elizabeth River, about eight miles south of Norfolk, they would see there a photograph, handsomely wreathed in laurel, of the man whom "soul is marching on." He was at 12:30 P. M. confirmed by the Government, and several schools for contrabands are located upon it, the teachers occupying the house as a residence, and making daily appropriate use of the parlor. The officers who confiscated the place found in the house among numerous other papers a plan of secession treason, drawn up and approved by Jeff. Davis and several other prominent men in the South.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1865.

The money market to-day was again very close, and the banks discounted sparingly to their customers at the usual rate of discount, 10 per cent. per annum. To all appearances the market is as stringent as it has been during the season, and the "deferred hope" of a better supply of currency has made speculators "sick."

Eastern exchange is also in very limited supply, and rates are still firm at ¼ discount to par buying, and ¼ premium selling.

Gold opened to-day at 217½ declined to 216¾, and closed at 217¼. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker:

10:30	216¾	2:00	217¼
10:40	216¾	2:30	217¼
11:40	216	2:50	217¼
12:00	216¾	3:00	217¼

Here the gold market opened at 220, and declined to 217, closing with buyers at 218. The supply of cash gold is so light, and the demand so large at the former rate, that brokers have to charge above the New York rate for delivery here. Silver is firm at 208.

Government bonds have advanced in New York to 110 for Five-Twenties, and 103¾ for Ten-Forties. Five-Twenties are coming here in part exchange for Twenties at 109½, with sellers at 110½, and Ten-Forties were in request at 103½, sellers asking 103¾.

☞ The Chicago Barlington and Quincy Railroad Company advertise to purchase certain of their mortgage bonds for the sinking fund.

—The following statement shows the condition of the one hundred and fifty-three banks of Massachusetts, out of Boston, on the 31st of December last, compared with the returns made at the commencement of the year 1864:

	Jan. 3.	Dec. 31.
Capital	$38,810,900	$21,603,300
Loans	56,665,913	56,905,641
Specie	1,647,013	1,647,013
	21,924,217	20,502,062
Deposits	18,228,436	19,077,477

—The Quincyites' Mining Company was declared a dividend of five per cent in gold.

—The interest due January 1 on the public debt, payable in Boston, amounts to

Special Notices.

To Cure Burns,

Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Nipples, Sore Eyes, Inflamed Eyelids, Sore Throat, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Scurvy, Itch, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Chronic Sore Eruptions of a private and delicate nature to females

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1865.

THE CITY.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to William Nevins, late of Sherman's army, for copies of late Savannah papers.

DIED DURING THE PAST WEEK.—Captain E. J. Farnum, A. Q. M. charge of railroad and river transportation, Chattanooga, in this city, on a brief visit.

Letters left at the TRIBUNE Office before Wednesday next, for friends in the regimental stillman, there, will be taken.

THE ANNUAL PAMPHLET.—A handsome Pamphlet Completion of the Annual Review of the Trade, Imports and Exports and Growth of Chicago, published in the TRIBUNE, is nearest and for sale, in newspapers of the TRIBUNE counting room, at the newspaper, and by the news trade generally.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Hamner, a banner in the employ of Messrs. Hamner & Co., in the city, was suddenly seized by paralysis, being engaged in a heavy lifting, which resulted from the wagon upon which he was loading. He expired in 1845.

Soldiers Lively.—Charles Thatcher, who was formerly a boarding and night clerk at the Sherman House, and subsequently in the employ of the Adams Express Co., was arrested on Saturday last, on the charge of larceny of a watch. He had been in the employ of the Adams Express Co., at 67 Clark street. In the afternoon of the same day, he was arrested, on a charge of larceny, by officer Hall, and committed to the station house.

Jumping Boarders.—On Wednesday night one of our police stations was kept busy in receiving and registering boarders who took lodgings at the house of Mrs. Mary Wilson, on Clark street, between Polk and Taylor, and refused to pay. How long he remained so he has no memory of having. He registered at the station-house as "Jumping Boarder," and was discharged on Thursday morning.

Dodge and Ahrens.—James Wallace and Billy Redfield, who were confined at Camp Douglas on charges of desertion, some time since effected their escape. Yesterday they were again apprehended by officer Sherman. They will be remembered as the men who made the charge against officers Webb and Kenney.

Postponement.—We learn that Dr. R. C. Winter, already announced in the city press to commence a course of lectures at the Chicago Eclectic Institute on the 16th inst., arrived in this city yesterday, and on account of the illness of his predecessor, Mr. Miller, the commencement of the Institute appears in our advertising columns above.

Larceny.—James Deaton, a well known rough, was arraigned before Justice McDonald yesterday, upon charge of larceny. It was alleged that he entered a saloon on Clark street and deliberately grabbed a pitcher, named Mary Whitney of $15. Not satisfied with the theft, he commenced to beat her, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot her upon the spot. Held to bail in the sum of $500.

Old Ladies' House.—A special meeting of the Board of Managers of this Institution will be held at the rooms of the Christian Association, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. As some unauthorized solicitors have been practicing imposition on generous public, we request no one to make no further donations to this charity until further action by the Board.

Aliens.—Ten foreigners took out their first papers yesterday, at the office of the Circuit Clerk. Seven of them were subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, one of the Grand Duke of Baden, one of the Emperor of Russia, the Kaiser of Austria and Norway. Nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven declarations have been filed, and 1,967 citizens have been made. Of these, 1,051 became citizens before the Circuit Court, and 916 before the Circuit Court has been in existence.

Fancy Fish.—Any one wishing to see the finest pot of furs ever brought to this city, should call on Lasak & Morris, 107 Randolph street. The pet consists of a collar and muff of the Imperial Russian Sable, the finest and most costly fur in the world. Also, a full line of Ladies' Cloaks and Furs, are invited to call and see them. They are offered at $1,250; this is no fancy price, but their actual value.

Captain Edgar Tarbox.—The celebrated Cadet Scouts Troupe young female brass band and the Berger Family, a troupe twenty-two in number, will open her a series of five exhibitions in Smith & Nixon's Music Hall, on Tuesday evening next. We know nothing of the troupe ourselves, but the press of other cities is loud in their praises. The programme is a wide range of action and some unique features. We expect to see a perfect rush during their stay.

Washington Skating Park.—The managers of the Washington skating rink announce a grand evening, for the benefit of the Williams street Mission School. The best of music will be provided. The ice is in splendid condition, and everything promises a brilliant night of the season. The ladies will hold a levee in the Hall, offering refreshments of the choicest kind. Messrs. Hoot, Smith, and other talented vocalists will enliven the gathering with their songs.

Held to Bail.—The two pickpockets, whose arrest was noticed in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, were brought up in the Police Court. At the request of counsel on both sides, the case was continued to-day, bail being required in the sum of $1,500 each. The prisoners have another charge against them, that of swindling Horace Smith of Geneva, Ill., out of $1,000. At the latest accounts on Wednesday the old threshbare confidence game. Upon this charge bail was fixed at $500.

Oliver Presbyterian Church.—The annual meeting of the Olivet Presbyterian Church Society was held last Monday evening, and the following gentlemen elected Trustees for the ensuing year: S. B. Ayer, C. Avery, P. D. Gray, Charles D. Wicker, Edward Ely, E. Burbank, and Louis Hamlin. Mr. Abbot of 1856 was entirely cleared up by subscriptions of the congregation, and the salary of the pastor, Rev. Alfred Eddy, was unanimously increased for the ensuing year. The affairs of the church were reported in most satisfactory, a very few pews remaining unrented.

A Splendid Gift.—William Nevins, well known in this city as an expert drummer, formerly connected with the 19th Illinois infantry, has just returned from service in Sherman's army. He has accompanied that army on its grand march through Georgia and the Carolinas. Before coming North he was presented by General Sherman and the officers of his staff, with a magnificent drum, bearing the upon each side the presentation is engraved. The sticks are of snake-wood, beautifully fashioned. It is a gift of which Mr. Nevins may justly be proud.

Skating Benefit for the Orphan Asylum.—Thursday of the Centre Skating Park has generously tendered to the Directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum a benefit, on Saturday evening. The most magnificent preparations are being made for the occasion. The band of the 50th Illinois Regiment, Captain Hall, has been engaged to discourse music. The parlors of the Orphan Asylum will be open and hot coffee and oysters will be served. No one should be in the city on Saturday evening, the tickets will hold good for the evening thereafter to be announced by Mr. Carlyle Young.

Twelfth Ward Draft Association.—The next meeting of this association will be held on Saturday (to-morrow) evening, at Wolf's saloon, corner of Bucker street and Chicago avenue. At that time the books will be closed; till then they will be open for subscription at John Dunbier's, No. 200 Milwaukee avenue. A considerable number of citizens have already made their payments to the Secretary. Are all to subscribe, and avoid the draft. They have resolved that if sufficient funds can be raised, the money will only be expended for those who have subscribed and taken receipts.

Dispersed.—Well disposed people passing through the Court House Square are continually annoyed by the presence of crowd of loafers in front of the grated windows which separate the female prisoners in the County Jail from the outer world. The conversation carried on between the crowd and the prisoners is often of the most disgusting description. A large number assembled yesterday were speedily scattered by the application of a length of hose pipe fitted to a tap in the Court House. Many of them getting thoroughly wetted. The use of this preventative will be occasional, with, we are assured, be repeated whenever necessary.

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Washington Skating Park.—The managers of the Washington skating rink announce a grand evening, for the benefit of the Williams street Mission School. The best of music will be provided. The ice is in splendid condition, and everything promises a brilliant night of the season. The ladies will hold a levee in the Hall, offering refreshments of the choicest kind. Messrs. Hoot, Smith, and other talented vocalists will enliven the gathering with their songs.

Held to Bail.—The two pickpockets, whose arrest was noticed in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, were brought up in the Police Court. At the request of counsel on both sides, the case was continued to-day, bail being required in the sum of $1,500 each. The prisoners have another charge against them, that of swindling Horace Smith of Geneva, Ill., out of $1,000. At the latest accounts on Wednesday the old threshbare confidence game. Upon this charge bail was fixed at $500.

Oliver Presbyterian Church.—The annual meeting of the Olivet Presbyterian Church Society was held last Monday evening, and the following gentlemen elected Trustees for the ensuing year: S. B. Ayer, C. Avery, P. D. Gray, Charles D. Wicker, Edward Ely, E. Burbank, and Louis Hamlin. Mr. Abbot of 1856 was entirely cleared up by subscriptions of the congregation, and the salary of the pastor, Rev. Alfred Eddy, was unanimously increased for the ensuing year. The affairs of the church were reported in most satisfactory, a very few pews remaining unrented.

A Splendid Gift.—William Nevins, well known in this city as an expert drummer, formerly connected with the 19th Illinois infantry, has just returned from service in Sherman's army. He has accompanied that army on its grand march through Georgia and the Carolinas. Before coming North he was presented by General Sherman and the officers of his staff, with a magnificent drum, bearing the upon each side the presentation is engraved. The sticks are of snake-wood, beautifully fashioned. It is a gift of which Mr. Nevins may justly be proud.

Skating Benefit for the Orphan Asylum.—Thursday of the Centre Skating Park has generously tendered to the Directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum a benefit, on Saturday evening. The most magnificent preparations are being made for the occasion. The band of the 50th Illinois Regiment, Captain Hall, has been engaged to discourse music. The parlors of the Orphan Asylum will be open and hot coffee and oysters will be served. No one should be in the city on Saturday evening, the tickets will hold good for the evening thereafter to be announced by Mr. Carlyle Young.

Twelfth Ward Draft Association.—The next meeting of this association will be held on Saturday (to-morrow) evening, at Wolf's saloon, corner of Bucker street and Chicago avenue. At that time the books will be closed; till then they will be open for subscription at John Dunbier's, No. 200 Milwaukee avenue. A considerable number of citizens have already made their payments to the Secretary. Are all to subscribe, and avoid the draft. They have resolved that if sufficient funds can be raised, the money will only be expended for those who have subscribed and taken receipts.

Dispersed.—Well disposed people passing through the Court House Square are continually annoyed by the presence of crowd of loafers in front of the grated windows which separate the female prisoners in the County Jail from the outer world. The conversation carried on between the crowd and the prisoners is often of the most disgusting description. A large number assembled yesterday were speedily scattered by the application of a length of hose pipe fitted to a tap in the Court House. many of them getting thoroughly wetted. The use of this preventative will be occasional, with, we are assured, be repeated whenever necessary.

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THE NAVAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Progress of the Inquiry—Evidence Taken Yesterday.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, engaged in investigating the charges of the Cairo Naval surveyors, met yesterday morning at the Sherman House. Commander Thomas Pasdeon, the third member detailed for the court, reported, was sworn and took his seat.

G. N. Wakefield, of Battle Creek, Michigan, testified that last August fourteen men were sent from the city of Battle Creek to the naval rendezvous. The credits did not appear on the books of the Provost Marshal of that district, and he was unable to say whether they were credited to the district or not. He found the receipts of Captain Harty to be correct.

Wm. Crapp, a substitute broker, deposed that within the past six months he had enlisted at Richmond, Indiana, about twenty men. It was arranged between himself and Capt. Harty, during the Pauk last fall, that a physician from the city of Richmond should be sent to the examine recruits. An advertisement stating the fact was written by Capt. Harty and published in the Chicago papers. It was then examined by the Chicago physician, and then himself and Capt. Harty there had been no personality or connection whatever in relation to the enlistment of recruits. He saw a man named Avery put $600 in an envelope and offer it to Capt. Harty. Avery afterwards told witness credit for six men had been actually filled; Capt. Harty returned the money upon the floor and denounced Avery as a villain. I am not on intimate terms with Capt. Harty. He once abused me and I shall not forgive it.

John B. Bailey testified that he was formerly employed by Captain Harty at the rendezvous. During that time he knew of no irregularities of any character in the conduct of the recruiting service.

Isaac R. Hitt, a lawyer, deposed that he never knew Capt. Harty to commit an act in violation of his duties to the Government. He believed that Capt. Harty had faithfully and honestly fulfilled all duties at the rendezvous. He considered him a capital recruiting officer. He had transacted business with him.

Ebenezer Stephens, a clerk at the rendezvous, stated that within the past four months, when Capt. Harty was absent from the rendezvous in Charleston, of the War Fund Committee, came to the rendezvous and said to Abraham Mickenzie, chief clerk: "I wish to give you verbal notice that if you credit any more naval recruits outside of Cook county to Harty, I will prefer charges against you." Harty resigned, to date from his return. At four o'clock the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Charles Tunnicliffe, a detective on the Mayor's staff, desires us to state that he is not the officer who endeavored to secure the installment of Capt. Harty through Peter J. Cose. Such person could only have been an impostor. Mr. Cose informs us that he knows Tunnicliffe, and that the person referred to

TESTIMONY OF MR. BOSTON.

At the request of several citizens of Hyde Park, we give entire the evidence of Charles A. Norton of Hyde Park on Tuesday, an abstract of which has already appeared in these columns:

Mr. Charles A. Norton was duly sworn as a witness.

Q. What is your name?

A. Charles A. Norton.

Q. What is your profession?

A. I am a farmer.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. I reside in the town of Hyde Park. I was appointed with James P. Root, P. L. Sherman, John A. Jameson and James Wadsworth a committee to act in behalf of the town of Hyde Park in filling the quota of September last. Mr. Sherman reported to the committee that the quota of nine or ten recruits who had been enlisted into the navy at the rendezvous and they requested that they should be credited to Hyde Park. On the 5th or the 6th sub-district of Cook county. The names of these recruits I cannot now state, with the exception of three, viz: Richard Hall, Edward Schwartz and Wm. Lucas. In addition to these there were seven others known as substitutes, whose names are as follows, to-wit: Harlan P. Bosworth, John W. Cosgrove, Nicholas Mooney, Pat Burns, Pat Mitchell and Edward Monica, all of whom were credited to this subdivision. We subsequently learned that these recruits had been credited by Messrs. Harty to Cook county at large. The committee endeavored to have credits corrected and credited to Hyde Park, but Capt. Harty refused to do so, that done if Col. Oakes should say that sub-districts were to have the credits. Capt. Harty wrote a telegram to the effect that the credits were given to sub-districts, when should be credited to sub-districts or to the county at large. I do not remember the exact language of the telegram. I think it was sent to Col. Oakes and the next day Lieut. Harty informed me that he had received an answer from Col. Oakes to the effect that recruits must be credited to the sub-districts and not to the county. Notwithstanding this, we were unable to induce Lieut. Harty to make the corrections as to those ten men first referred to. We then endeavored to induce him to allow to Hyde Park the seven recruits above named, which the committee knew were residents of and had been enlisted from the town of Hyde Park. Lieutenant Harty promised to make the correction as to these, upon proof that they were from Hyde Park. Affidavits were therefore immediately prepared. Affidavits were handed to Lieut. Harty, showing that each of the seven men last above named were residents of, and were credited from Hyde Park. Lieut. Harty declined to do it, saying he would do nothing in the premises until he had communicated with Col. Oakes. On the 9th inst. I learned that Capt. Harty had left for Springfield, Ill. I am not on intimate terms with Capt. Harty. He once abused me and I shall not forgive it.

Q. Is Mr. Boston's statement correct?

A.—Seven of them resided in the town of Hyde Park, who name I have mentioned. The committee did not know a single man of the ten, and therefore could not speak in favor of any special man. He [illegible] that a Refuge of $600 and board per year for working on his farm. When the commissioner arrived here the employer attempted to sell him to a substitute broker, but the intended victim could not be found, and was then abandoned to the fate of a sharper, but not until he had been robbed of the money which he had received for working on the farm. He is now living at the Fridsberg and Fort Wayne depot. The villain got the trunk from the depot and has not since heard of it.

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THE REFUGEES.

The Movement to Found an Industrial Home—Meeting Yesterday.

A meeting was held in Bryan Hall, yesterday, to consider the needs of the refugees continually arriving from the South in such large numbers, and discuss plans for their relief. The meeting was composed of several ladies, members of the "Industrial Home Association" recently organized, a large number of members of the "Ladies' Loyal League," and a few gentlemen. It was called to order at one o'clock, by Mrs. Dr. Cutler, the president of the Association.

After a little general conversation on the subject, the President was called upon to state the object of the meeting. She did so in an eloquent, address, setting forth the sufferings of the refugees, of those who are daily from the South, by hundreds, almost daily. It was felt that Christians owed it to duty to themselves, that their benevolent sisters should be cared for in some way or other—which every one may be thankful for, had arrived from Hyde Park. Lieut. Harty declined to do it, saying he would do nothing in the premises until he had communicated with Col. Oakes. On the 9th inst. I learned that Capt. Harty had left for Springfield, Ill. I am not on intimate terms with Capt. Harty. He once abused me and I shall not forgive it.

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